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## Coplon Trial Given Secrets In Her Purse

Copies of FBI Data  
Says, She Stole  
Placed in Evidence  
Along With Decoy

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Twenty-two secret FBI data slips found in Judith Coplon's purse when she was arrested with A. German last March were introduced as evidence yesterday in her espionage trial.

The slips were copies of top secret FBI reports on U. S. counterintelligence and the Government. Mrs. Coplon made the copies.

She said that Ruth Gruber, who worked in a Moscow government office under Harold J. Isaacs, a "secretary" of V. A. Gorodin of the Russian Embassy, Miss Gruber may have copied this.

Miss Gruber has maintained she was a decoy used by Soviet agents to penetrate the Government service for the Soviet spy service.

Coplon Attended Trial

With Lawyer, Ruth Gruber, and her Jewish Alibi

Attorney, Mrs. Ethel M. Gandy, in

the courtroom. Miss Coplon, a member of Amberg, Soviet trading agency, was informing against Russia. This deuce report, allegedly given to the government, was intentionally routed to Miss Coplon only 10 hours before she was arrested in New York with a portion of it in her possession.

The contents of the "Coplon slip," the backbone of the Government case, were introduced by the vigorous efforts of her lawyer, Asa Field Palmer, who insisted they were illegally seized.

Most of the slips were original documents or "true copies" according to Prosecutor John Kelley. The Government charges that Miss Coplon and the secret "intelligence slips" while she was working in the Justice Department's Alien Registration Section to give to Valentin A. Drabkin, a deceased United Nations employee.

Left Government in 1944

The slip which mentioned Dr. Gruber was an extract from an FBI report on one Ursula Wiesemann, otherwise unidentified. The slip said: "In March, 1944, subject had in her address book, the name of Ruth Gruber." Gruber has been reported to have been a "secretary" of V. A. Gorodin of the Soviet Embassy, Washington. Gruber was secretary to Harold Johns, Secretary of Interior.

Miss Gruber left the Government in February, 1944, and has since taken up residence in New Mexico. Yesterday, the trial court heard no word of the Coplon slip until his name appeared in the newspaper. I never was a communist person, but, oh, my God! My job was secretarial to Mr. Johns, which might imply I had access to secret reports. I just know I was one of the Department's field representatives working on several projects.

Miss Coplon was arrested in New

York and charged with espionage. They were subsequently indicted respectively in Philadelphia and New York. Both trials are still in progress.

"Some feel Gruber (Miss Gruber's name on a slip of paper at they try to cover her up), too. And, I'm a Hitlerite."

Gruber will be joined Miss Gruber

will and "she's a Communist who

now."

"But the 'Coplon' Decoy has no secret information," he said. "What do we have to do with atomic bombs?"

Miss Gruber came to the highly recommended

Mary Blackwell, Director of Greenwich House, New

York, and by Mrs. Mary

wife of the late Matthew C.

A. Beard.

"She worked for the

Communist Party in New

York and was a Communist

member of the CPUSA," he

said. "This is just a rumor. There

is no proof of that," he said.

In 1944, a House Committee

which investigated reported

that Dr. Gruber was on the payroll

of the Alaska Railroad at \$600

a year just before she left the De-

partment. She is the author of

two books, "I Want to Write a

Book" and "Destination: Africa."

She is also the author of "The

Woman in the Mirror," a play

which was produced at the

Algonquin Hotel in New York City.

"She is the author of a play

"The Girl in the Mirror," presented to the jury, described Lorraine Underwood as a

high school classmate of Miss Cop-

lon, with "progressive political

leanings," 26 years old, a former

WAVE, a former United Nations

employee who "displayed her trou-

blesome colleagues."

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(107)